1		HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON
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6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
7	AT TACOMA	
8	TONY L. MAKISHTUM-HANSEN	CASE NO. C12-5510 RBL
9 10	Petitioner,	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL
11	v.	[DKT. #7]
12	MAKAH TRIBAL COURT,	
13	Respondent.	
14	THIS MATTER is before the Court on Pet	itioner's Application for Court Appointed
15	Counsel. [Dkt. #7]. The Court has reviewed the relevant documents and the remainder of the file	
16	herein. On August 30, 2012, the Court granted Petitioner's Application to Proceed in <i>Forma</i>	
17	Pauperis and denied Petitioner's Application for Appointed Counsel. [Dkt. #2]. That same day,	
18	Petitioner filed his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. [Dkt. #3]. On September 20,	
19	2012, Petitioner filed another Application for Court Appointed Counsel, which is the subject of	
20	this Order.	
21	Whenever a court determines that the interests of justice so require, representation may	
22	be provided for any financially eligible person who is seeking habeas relief. See 18 U.S.C.	
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§3006A(a)(2). In order to be entitled to appointed counsel, a habeas petitioner must show that
    appointed counsel is necessary to prevent due process violations. Roe v. Coursey, 469 F. App'x
    622, 624 (9th Cir. 2012). Although the Ninth Circuit has not articulated what factors courts must
    consider when determining if appointed counsel is necessary to prevent due process violations in
    habeas actions, the Eighth Circuit has utilized the standards set forth pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
    §1915(e) when determining if counsel should be appointed in habeas actions. Nachtigall v.
    Class, 48 F.3d 1076, 1081-82 (8th Cir. 1995) ("Factors bearing on this determination include: the
    factual complexity of the issues; the ability of an indigent to investigate the facts; the existence
    of conflicting testimony; the ability of an indigent to present his claim; and the complexity of the
    legal issues."). The Ninth Circuit considers similar factors under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). Weygandt
    v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983). Thus, this Court will utilize the standard set forth by
    the Eighth and Ninth Circuits in a 28 U.S.C. § 1915 analysis to determine if the Court should
    appoint counsel for Petitioner.
            Here, the legal and factual issues are complex. There are several procedural issues that
    appear difficult to resolve even with a thorough review of the case records. Given this
    complexity and Petitioner's lack of resources, Petitioner has difficulty investigating the facts and
    articulating his claims for federal court. The Court should appoint counsel for Petitioner.
    Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that Petitioner's Application for Court Appointed
    Counsel (Dkt. 11) is GRANTED.
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1	The Petition [Dkt. #3] is renoted for November 23, 2012. Petitioner's Response to Respondent's
2	Motion to Dismiss [Dkt. #8] shall be filed by November 19, 2012, and any Reply shall be filed
3	by November 23, 2012.
4	IT IS SO ORDERED.
5	Dated this 22nd day of October, 2012.
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7	Ronald B. Leighton
8	United States District Judge
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